FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

FAR EAST

West to Study Defense Pact

Dulles Wins European Pledges

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles flew to London & Paris this weekend and returned to the U.S. Apr. 15 with British & French pledges to examine the possibility of "collective defense" for Southeast Asia & the Western Pacific area. It was reported that Dulles did not press his plan for joint warning to Communist China against further aggression.[1]

Dulles, leaving Washington for Europe Apr. 10, said his mission was to consult with the British & French about problems in creating a "united front to resist Communist aggression in Southeast Asia."[2] He was accompanied by State Dept. counselor Douglas MacArthur 2d and Asst. State Secretaries Livingston Tallmadge Merchant & Walter Spencer Robertson. They arrived in London Apr. 11, and Dulles began discussions with British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill & Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden Apr. 12.

United Action Studied

In a joint statement issued Apr. 13, before Dulles left for France, Eden & Dulles said that Communist actions in Indo-China "endanger the peace & security of the entire area of Southeast Asia & the Western Pacific."[3] They therefore were "ready to take part with the other countries principally concerned in an examination of the possibility of establishing a collective defense within the framework of the [UN] Charter . . . to assure the peace, security & freedom" of the area.

Labor members of Parliament denounced Eden Apr. 13 for alleged "surrender" & "sabotage" of the forthcoming Geneva Conf. on Far Eastern problems [see col. 2]. But Eden insisted that he had made no "definite commitment" to the U.S. and had agreed on no "definite action."

French Also Agree

Meantime Dulles was negotiating a similar understanding in Paris with French Premier Joseph Laniel & Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault.

A statement issued by Dulles & Bidault Apr. 14, prior to Dulles' departure for the U.S., used language similar to that of the Anglo-U.S. communiqué. It announced agreement to "examine the possibility of establishing, within the framework of the United Nations Charter, a collective defense to assure the peace, security & freedom of this area."

The Dulles-Bidault statement said that "our basic objective at the Geneva Conf. will be to seek . . . a peace in Indo-China which will safeguard the freedom of its people & the independence of the Associated States [Viet Nam, Laos & Cambodia]."[5]

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Bevan Breaks With Attlee

Leftist Aneurin Bevan resigned Apr. 14 from the British Labor Party's policy committee (Shadow Cabinet) in Parliament because it & its leader, Clement R. Attlee, would not denounce U.S. efforts to "forge an anti-Communist bloc" of Southeast Asians & western Allies. Bevan contended that Britain's "surrender to American pressure" jeopardized hopes for a negotiated settlement on Indo-China & Korea at the Geneva Conf. He also said he opposed the Labor Party's Attlee-Herbert Morrison leadership on its support of West German rearmament & the EDC plan. Bevan made an implied bid to supplant Attlee as Labor leader, calling on the party to become "head of those forces which are genuinely seeking to mediate between the 2 great power blocs" in the world.[4]

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Knowland Criticizes Plan

U.S. Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) told the Senate Apr. 14 that Dulles was promoting a weak "paper" alliance to defend Southeast Asia. It was "utterly unrealistic," Knowland declared, because it "studiously eliminated" South Korea & Nationalist China, which he considered 2 of the strongest anti-Communist military powers in the area—with 1,100,000 troops available for the struggle.

Knowland had noted Apr. 8 that some of the U.S.' allies were delaying their decisions on Dulles' plan for collective action against new aggression.[6] As a result, he said, he found "a growing sentiment in Congress" to delay "setting any final policy on appropriations [for] North Atlantic Treaty countries, particularly those that have dragged their feet so far as the European Defense Community is concerned."

Far Eastern Reaction

The U.S. State Dept. announced Apr. 9 that Thailand had become the first country to accept Dulles' "invitation to join in arranging for a united front against Communist aggression in Southeast Asia."[1]

Philippine Pres. Ramon Magsaysay said Apr. 10 that his Govt. was prepared to accept in principle a joint declaration against further Communist aggression in Southeast Asia. But a Presidential spokesman clarified this Apr. 12 by explaining that "talk of expanding the armed forces . . . or commiting any . . . to the Indo-China theater is without foundation."

Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida told the Diet Apr. 12 that his Govt. would reject any U.S. invitation to engage in united action in Indo-China because "our national strength cannot afford it."[7]

U.S. Aids Indo-China Airlift

The U.S. Far East Air Forces announced in Tokyo Apr. 15 that it was sending a C-119 Flying Boxcar squadron (about 25 planes) from Ashiya AF Base (Kyushu, Japan) to the Philippines to help airlift "supplies

1—see p. 111D2 2—see p. 81F1 3—see p. 97B1, F1 4—see Vol. XIII, pp. 391B1, 357F3 5—see p. 73B1 6—see p. 111E2 7—see p. 74A1 (Consult Index to this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

Week in Headlines

United States

Suspension of AEC scientist Oppenheimer for reinvestigation of security risk charges revealed.
Govt. launched probe of alleged profiteering on FHA loans; FHA Admin. Hollyday resigned.
Army filed detailed charges vs. McCarthy, Cohn in Schine case.
House passed bill to admit wiretap evidence in security trials.
Govt. reported drop in rate of new jobless compensation claims.

International

Dulles obtained agreements in London, Paris to study plan for collective security in S.E. Asia.
Britain promised armored division, long-range support to EDC.
Preliminary talks on atomic control, disarmament started at UN.
Self-exiled Soviet diplomat reported Red spying in Australia.
Rumania freed Georgescu sons.
Socialists gained in Belgian Parliamentary elections.

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to French Union forces in Indo-China." The squadron was drawn from the 483d Troop Carrier Wing, 315th Air Div.

Air aid recently given by the U.S. to the French in Indo-China included: (a) C-54s & C-124s usually used in the Japan-Korea area; (b) C-119s normally employed for paratroops & aerial supply which were transferred to the French and were flown under contract by American civilian pilots; (c) Privateers (Navy version of the B-24 bomber) flown by French pilots; (d) B-26 bombers flown by French pilots; (e) additional USAF volunteer ground technicians reported to have been assigned to Indo-Chinese airfields where 252 Americans had been stationed since February.[1]

French Air Min. Louis Christiaens disclosed in New York Apr. 13 that France had asked the U.S. for "numbers" of B-29 Superfortress bombers (heaviest planes used by any nation in World War II) for Indo-China.[2]

Indo-China War News

French Union tanks & infantry, striking eastward from Dienbienphu Apr. 10, drove Communist-led Viet Minh troops off a 1,000-ft. hill ⅝ of a mile from the center of the French-held town—closest the rebels had come to the besieged fortress. Viet Minh forces Apr. 10-13 made 6 attempts to recapture the strategic point—overlooking Dienbienphu & its landing strips—but were beaten off with heavy losses.[3]

Communist China's Peiping radio reported Apr. 14 that Viet Minh anti-aircraft had downed a 4-engine B-24 bomber (U.S. Liberator) near Dienbienphu Apr. 12. It was the 50th French plane destroyed or damaged in the Dienbienphu campaign, according to Communist claims.

French authorities in Saigon Apr. 11 made public an Intl. Red Cross message appealing to both sides to respect the Geneva Convention and not to attack wounded men "placed under the sign of the Red Cross."[4]

Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk was reported Apr. 8 to have ordered general mobilization and to have taken personal command of Cambodian & French forces defending northern Cambodia against a new Viet Minh invasion. Red capture of Voeunesai, Cambodian road center near the Viet Namese border, was reported Apr. 2. The invaders were said to be 1,000 men of the force that failed in a recent Laotian campaign. Cambodia protested the invasion in a complaint filed with the UN Apr. 13.[5]

It was reported in Bangkok, Thailand Apr. 9 that Viet Minh forces had seized Bassac, Laotian town on the western bank of the Mekong River just north of Cambodia, where Laos & Thailand have a land border.

The French Army announced Apr. 9 that French Union casualties in Indo-China up to Jan. 1 totaled 157,792, including 57,586 dead & missing.[6]

1—see p. 73D3 2—p. 98C1 3—p. 111B3 4—p. 98F1 5—p. 73F3 6—p. 2D3 7—p. 11F3 8—Vol. XIII, p. 330B3 9—p. 82B2 10—p. 112D1 11—p. 90A2 12—Vol. XIII, p. 296C1

Viet Nam Orders Draft

A new Viet Namese war cabinet Apr. 12 ordered mobilization by May 15 of all male citizens 21 to 25 years old. This inner cabinet, created Apr. 10 by Chief-of-State Bao Dai, was composed of the Premier (Prince Buu Loc), the director of Bao Dai's secretariat, the Natl. Defense Minister (Le Thang, actg. minister) & the armed forces chief of staff (Gen. Nguyen Van Hinh).[7]

The Apr. 12 order required all persons already in unifrom to remain in service indefinitely and provided for military courts to try alleged draft dodgers & deserters.

The Viet Namese Govt. announced Apr. 10 that the oppositionist Caodaist & Hoa Hao religious sects & Binh Xuyen Party had signed declarations supporting the Govt. and that their separate armies (32,000-35,000 men) had been merged into the Viet Namese Natl. Army. The Viet Namese Army had 230,000 men before the merger. An additional 105,000 Viet Namese were regulars in French Union units and 215,000 were para-military troops in French or Viet Namese Army units.[8]

EUROPEAN DEFENSE

Britain Pledges EDC Support

Britain promised full military & political collaboration with the projected European Defense Community Apr. 13. The British offered to provide an armored division & Royal Air Force units for service in EDC forces and promised to keep British forces on the Continent as long as Western security was threatened.[9]

The agreement for "effective & continuous cooperation" between Britain & the EDC nations, signed by their representatives in Paris Apr. 13, was the "next best thing" to actual British membership in the EDC, Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden said Apr. 14. The agreement could not be effective until all 6 member nations completed ratification of the EDC treaty. (French & Italian ratification still were pending.) French Premier Joseph Laniel, whose Cabinet was divided on support of EDC, emphasized Apr. 13 that French acceptance of the British-EDC pact did not commit France to ratification of the EDC treaty.[10]

Details of the agreement revealed Apr. 14 by Eden & a British Govt. White Paper:

- The link between Britain & the EDC fell within the wider framework of the North Atlantic alliance. Britain would maintain indefinitely in Europe "such armed forces" as were necessary for "joint defense" of the NATO area. It would consult the EDC on any substantial change in strength or composition of British forces in Europe.
- Britain's Army, Navy & AF would open training facilities to EDC personnel & assign officers to EDC Hq. for command & staff service. Under the Supreme (NATO) Allied Commander in Europe, RAF wings & British Army units would be included within the EDC Air Force & Army "and vice versa" where military considerations made this desirable & practicable.
- Britain & the EDC would seek "a common military outlook" on tactical doctrine, staff methods & logistics, including standardization of equipment & training.
- To provide political as well as military integration, a British minister would attend the EDC Council of Ministers & a permanent British representative would establish "close & continuous liaison" with the EDC Board of Commissioners.

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Holland Apr. 14 rejected Russia's Mar. 18 protest against establishment of U.S. air bases in the Netherlands. The Dutch Govt. said no U.S. air bases were being set up but U.S. air units under NATO would be stationed at Dutch bases.[11] . . . **Denmark** announced Apr. 8 that it would convert 2 civilian airstrips at Vandel & Tirstrup (Jutland) to military airbases as proposed by SHAPE.[12]

ATOMIC WEAPONS

Control Talks in UN

A Soviet proposal that Red China, Czechoslovakia & India be admitted to closed big-power talks on atomic control was rejected by Western delegates at the UN Disarmament Comm. in New York Apr. 13.

The commission met Apr. 9 in response to a U.S.-British-French request that it try to organize private negotiations among "powers principally involved" as recommended by the Gen. Assembly. Western delegates suggested that the commission set up a subcommittee of the U.S., USSR, Britain, France & Canada to explore the atomic disarmament question in closed sessions & report back by July 15.

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky countered Apr. 14 with his demand that Red China, Czechoslovakia & India be added to the subcommittee to prevent its functioning as a "one-sided clique." He said it was "impossible to settle questions of disarmament" without participation of Red China. U.S. Amb. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. replied: Red China was ineligible, as a non-UN member, to serve on the subcommittee and only the Nationalist Chinese could represent China in the UN; the U.S. also opposed Red China's participation in UN disarmament talks for the same reason that it opposed Red Chinese UN membership.

No Red Reply on Atom Pool

U.S. State Secy. Dulles & British Forgn. Secy. Eden revealed in London Apr. 13 that Russia had not yet replied to a "concrete proposal" on the Eisenhower plan to pool atomic energy

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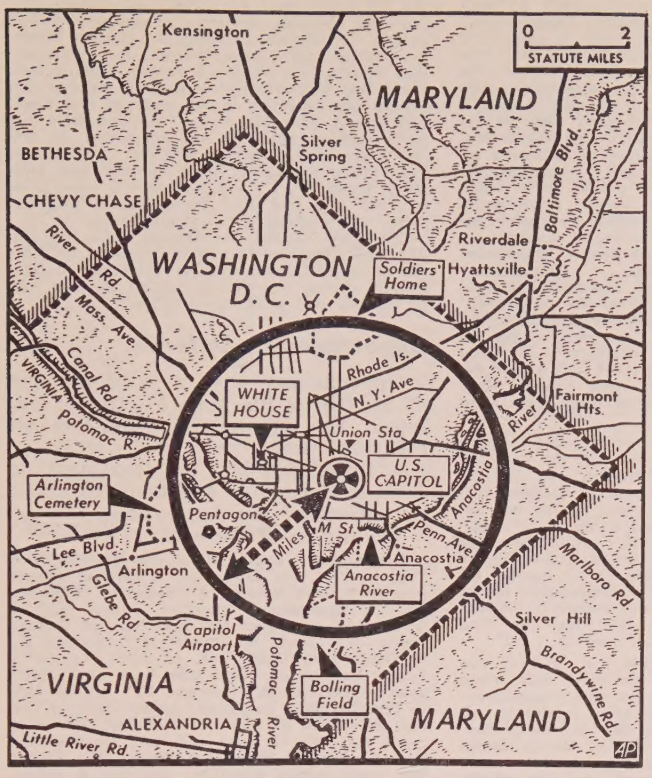
How H-Bomb Could Obliterate Capital



Wide World

Area circled on map is estimated zone of "complete annihilation" if H-bomb with power of first U.S. hydrogen explosion (Nov. 1952) were set off at U.S. Capitol Bldg. Weapons tested in Pacific last month were reported to have released greater force, with yet more powerful blast scheduled for late April.[1]

resources. According to the statement, Britain & "several other friendly nations concerned" had "concurred in the terms" of the proposal, which Dulles handed to the Soviet Ambassador in Washington Mar. 19.[2]

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Japan received a U.S. statement of "deep regret" Apr. 9 for injury of 23 Japanese fishermen in the Pacific H-bomb test area Mar. 1. Amb.-to-Japan John M. Allison renewed an offer (thus far refused by Japan) of U.S. scientific & medical facilities for treatment of the victims.[3] . . . **Ex-Pres. Truman** said in Kansas City Apr. 9 a check of records showed that the wartime U.S.-British agreement on use of atomic weapons was abrogated in 1948. He withdrew a previous statement that it remained in effect.[4]

Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti called in Rome Apr. 13 for a Catholic-Communist front to oppose the H-bomb & EDC. The Vatican newspaper *l'Osservatore Romano* had said Apr. 12 that the church "protests against & denounces" the H-bomb. But Catholic spokesmen rejected Togliatti's suggestion and challenged Communists to let the church work in Iron Curtain countries for true peace.

U.S.-Canadian decision to continue work on an Arctic radar network designed to give 6 hours' notice of planes approaching the U.S. was announced Apr. 8.[5] . . . **U.S. Air Force** disclosed Apr. 10 that the 600-mph. B-47 Stratojet as well as the B-36 super bomber could deliver H-bombs. . . . **Soviet army** newspaper *Red Star* said Apr. 10 that new weapons "deprive the American continent of its former aura of invulnerability." . . . **Chrmn. Dewey Short** (R., Mo.) of the U.S. House Armed Services Com. said Apr. 14 that U.S. defenses against atomic attack were "in pretty good shape" and it was "silly" to talk of evacuating large cities.[1] . . . **Coventry, Eng.'s** Labor-controlled City Council voted Apr. 6 to abandon civil defense as useless against the H-bomb. **Home Secy. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe** replied Apr. 14 that the H-bomb would dictate some changes in defense strategy but civil defense must "continue resolutely." . . . **Cobalt bomb** was described Apr. 11 by U.S. Asst. Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles (on ABT-TV's *At Issue*) as scientifically possible but "not feasible" because it would kill friend & enemy indiscriminately.[6]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Says Spies in Australia

Australian Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies revealed Apr. 13 that Vladimir Petrov, 3d Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, had applied for political asylum and given Australian officials documents bearing on Communist espionage in that country. Petrov was said to have fled from the Embassy and been placed in custody of Australian security officials. His information on espionage was said to have named Australians belonging to a Soviet spy ring.

The Russian Embassy in Canberra contended Apr. 14 that Petrov had been "kidnapped" by Australians.

West Backs Israel in UN

Delegates of the U.S., Britain, France, Holland & Turkey expressed support in the UN Security Council Apr. 8 for Israel's demand that the Council review the entire question of Middle-Eastern tension. Lebanon, supported by Russia & Natl. China, demanded that the Council confine itself to Jordan's complaint against the Israeli attack on Nahhalin (Mar. 28). Arab representatives indicated Apr. 12 they would agree to a general debate if the Council first condemned the Nahhalin incident.

(The Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Comm. in Palestine, boycotted by Egyptian members, condemned Egypt Apr. 11 for 4 truce violations near Gaza Apr. 8-9 in which an Israeli was killed & 5 wounded. Israel was censured Apr. 4 for 2 attacks Apr. 2 on Egyptian military posts in which 3 Egyptian soldiers were killed & one wounded.)[7]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OPPENHEIMER CASE

Atomic Scientist Accused

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, 49, physicist who directed development of the atomic bomb, was suspended by the Atomic Energy Comm. last December as an alleged security risk, it was revealed in Washington Apr. 12.

Oppenheimer, currently director of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., had been wartime head of the Los Alamos (N.M.) atomic laboratory and directly in charge of building the A-bomb. Oppenheimer was credited with personally working out many scientific problems involved in the A-bomb and hydrogen bomb. Since the war, he had served as chairman of the AEC's Gen. Advisory Com. and as a frequent Govt. consultant & adviser on weapons & atomic policy.

The AEC revealed Apr. 13 that Pres. Eisenhower last year had directed that "a blank wall be placed between Dr. Oppenheimer & secret data," pending a security review. Gen. Eisenhower acted after the AEC began to rescreen Oppenheimer under the President's Executive Order 10450 (Apr. 27, 1953)[8] which required recheck of employes & consultants who had substantial derogatory information against them.

The AEC statement said that Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss became AEC chairman July 3, 1953 and that 4 days later, on Strauss' orders, the AEC "initiated steps" to remove classified AEC documents from Oppenheimer's custody.

It was revealed later that Strauss had told Oppenheimer Dec. 21 of the action being taken against him and that he could avoid facing charges if he resigned as a Govt. consultant & adviser within 24 hours. Oppenheimer replied by letter next day that he could not take this way out without accepting the view that he was unfit to serve the Govt.

A special AEC panel headed by ex-Army Secy. Gordon Gray, U. of North

1—see p. 98E3 2—91D2 3—98B3 4—111B1 5—3F3 6—111A2 7—111C3 8—Vol. XIII, 131L

Carolina president, began secret hearings Apr. 12 on the charges against Oppenheimer. The other members: Thomas A. Morgan, ex-chairman of Sperry Corp.; Dr. Ward V. Evans, Loyola U. (Chicago) chemistry prof.

The principal charges were that Oppenheimer associated with Communists, hired Communists & ex-Communists at Los Alamos, aided & contributed to Communist causes and actively opposed the H-bomb project even after ex-Pres. Truman ordered work started on it. All charges but the one involving the H-bomb had been reviewed by various Govt. agencies & the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. on several occasions during the past 12 years and had been considered insufficient to bar Oppenheimer from classified work. Oppenheimer was not accused of giving any secret information to the Communists.

Wide World
OPPENHEIMER

Oppenheimer admitted associating with Communists, aiding & contributing to specific Communist causes and being sympathetic to some "declared objectives" of the Communist Party. But he said he never had been a CP member, "never [had] accepted Communist dogma or theory" and had become completely disillusioned with the Reds. He insisted that he had not argued against the H-bomb after Truman ordered it started but, on the contrary, that he had worked to make the project successful.

The charges were detailed in a letter to Oppenheimer dated Dec. 23, 1953 and signed by Maj. Gen. Kenneth David Nichols, AEC general manager. Oppenheimer replied in a letter dated Mar. 4, 1954. He released both letters to the press Apr. 12.

Summary of Charges

The charges against Oppenheimer, as set forth in Nichols' letter:

Organizations. "It was reported that in 1940 you [Oppenheimer] were listed as a sponsor of the Friends of the Chinese People, an organization which was characterized in 1944 by the House Com. on Un-American Activities as a Communist-front organization." It also was reported that: (a) in 1940 Oppenheimer's name was on a letterhead as a member of the Natl. Exec. Com. of the Amer. Com. for Democracy & Intellectual Freedom, which was labeled a Red front & subversive in 1942-43; (b) in 1938 he was a member of the Western Council of the Consumers Union; in 1944 the House committee said the Consumers Union was "a Communist-front headed by the Communist Arthur Kallet"*; (c) "you stated in 1943 that you were not a Communist but had probably belonged to every Communist-front organization on the West Coast . . ."; (d) in 1941-42 he had subscribed to the Daily People's World, a Communist paper; (e) in 1946 he was listed as vice chairman on the letterhead of the Independent Citizens Com. of the Arts, Sciences & Professions, Inc., which the House committee called a Red front.

Associates. "It was reported that your wife, Katherine Puening Oppenheimer, was formerly the wife of Joseph Dallet, a [CP] member . . . who was killed in Spain in 1937 fighting for the Spanish Republican Army" and that she had been a Communist. It also was reported that: (a) "your brother Frank Friedman Oppenheimer" & "your brother's wife, Jackie [Jacquenette] Oppenheimer," were Communists; (b) "in 1943 & previously you were intimately associated with Dr. Jean Tatlock, a [CP] member. . . . Dr. Tatlock was partially responsible for your association with Communist-front groups"; (c) possibly 3 months prior to Mar. 1943 "Peter Ivanov, Secy. at the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, approached Geo. Chas. Eltenton for the purpose of obtaining information regarding work being done at the Radiation Laboratory for the use of Soviet scientists. . . . Eltenton [asked] Haakon Chevalier to approach you. . . . Chevalier thereupon approached you. . . . Chevalier finally advised . . . Eltenton that there was no chance whatsoever of obtaining the information. . . . You did not report this episode to the appropriate authorities until several months after its occurrence" and at first refused to identify Chevalier; (d) after leaving Los Alamos, "you were visited by the Chevaliers on several occasions"; (e) "you have associated with members & officials of the Communist Party, including Isaac Folkoff, Steve Nelson, Rudy Lambert, Kenneth May, Jack Manley & Thos. Addis."

Meetings. Oppenheimer was reported to have attended a party in Sept. 1941 at the home of Kenneth & Ruth May, where he was "in the company of Jos. W. Weinberg & Clarence Hiskey," alleged Communist spies. It also was reported that: (a) he attended a closed CP meeting at his home in Berkeley, Calif. in late July or early Aug. 1941; he denied attending the meeting or that it was held at his home[1]; (b) he attended other meetings at Communists' homes or at which Communists were present; (c) he told an FBI representative in 1950 that he "had never attended a closed [CP] meeting. . . ."

H-Bomb. "It was reported that in 1945 you [Oppenheimer] expressed the view that 'there is a reasonable possibility that [the H-bomb] can be made' " but that its theoretical feasibility was less certain than had been the theoretical feasibility of the A-bomb when the Los Alamos laboratory was started. The AEC's Gen. Advisory Com. [with Oppenheimer chairman] said in autumn 1949 that "an imaginative & concerted attack on the problem has a better than even chance of producing the weapon within 5 years." But it was reported that in autumn 1949 "& subsequently you strongly opposed the development of the hydrogen bomb: (1) on moral grounds, (2) by claiming that it was not feasible, (3) by claiming that there were insufficient facilities and scientific personnel to carry on the development and (4) that it was not politically desirable." It also was reported that: (a) "Even after it was determined, as a matter of national policy, to proceed with development of a hydrogen bomb, you continued to oppose the project and declined to cooperate fully in [it]"; (b) Oppenheimer distributed, "separately & in private, to top personnel at Los Alamos . . . the majority & minority reports [on the H-bomb] for the purpose of trying to turn such top personnel against [its] development"; (c) "you were instrumental in persuading other outstanding scientists not to work on the hydrogen bomb project"; (d) "the opposition to the hydrogen bomb, of which you are the most experienced, most powerful & most effective member, has definitely slowed down its development."

Hiring of Reds. "You stated in August of 1943 that you did not want anybody working for you on the project who was a [CP] member . . . since 'one always had a question of divided loyalty' and the [CP] discipline [was] not compatible with complete loyalty to the project." Oppenheimer, however, said he referred only to present members, not to ex-members. He also said he knew several ex-Communists at Los Alamos but did not identify them "to the appropriate authorities." It was reported that during 1942-45, he was "responsible" for employing CP members or persons "closely associated with [CP] activities . . . including Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, Jos. W. Weinberg, David Bohm, Max Bernard Friedman & David Hawkins."

Miscellaneous. "It was reported in 1950 that you [told an FBI agent] that you had in the past made contributions to Communist-front organizations" without knowing they were CP-controlled. Some contributions were through Isaac Folkson, "whom you knew to be a leading [CP] functionary, because you had been told that this was the most effective & direct way of helping these groups." It also was reported that (a) "you have consistently denied that you have ever been a [CP] member"; (b) Oppenheimer told an FBI representative in 1946 that he "had a change of mind regarding the policies & politics of the Soviet Union about the time of the signing of the Soviet-German Pact in 1939"; (c) he told an FBI man in 1950 that in about 1941 he "realized the [CP] infiltration tactics into the alleged anti-Fascist groups and became fed up" and lost interest; (d) he contributed $150 a month to the CP until about Apr. 1942, just before joining the A-bomb project; (e) during 1942-45 various CP officials including Dr. Hannah Peters, Bernadette Doyle, Steve Nelson, David Adelson, Paul Pinsky, Jack Manley & Katrina Sandow indicated that Oppenheimer was a CP member but "could not be active in the party at that time" and should have his name "removed from the party mailing list and not mentioned in any way"; they also reportedly said that Oppenheimer had "talked the atomic bomb question over with party members . . . and that several years prior to 1945 you had told Steve Nelson that the Army was working on an atomic bomb."

[The Calif. Senate Fact-Finding Com. on Un-American Activities charged in its report in 1951: the CP listed Oppenheimer as unfriendly to communism during the war to conceal the fact that he actually was a CP sympathizer.]

Oppenheimer's Defense

Oppenheimer gave a brief account of his life in his Mar. 4 letter of defense. He put special emphasis on the years since "late 1936," when he was infuriated by "the treatment of Jews in Germany" and troubled about the effects of the depression.

Highlights of the letter:

Biographical. Oppenheimer was born in New York in 1904. His father was a German Jewish immigrant who became a "successful businessman." Oppenheimer attended Ethical Culture School and completed the 4-yr. Harvard College course in 3 years. He studied at Cambridge U., in Goettingen, Calif. Inst. of Tech., Leiden & Zurich. He had job offers from "one or 2" European universities & "perhaps 10" in the U.S. In 1929 he chose concurrent appointments at Caltech & the U. of Calif. in Berkeley, where he spent the next 12 years and built up the U.S.' largest school of theoretical physics. His friends then were mostly scientists, classicists & artists. He studied & read Sanskrit and his other readings were mostly classics, novels, plays, poetry & science. He "did not read about economics or politics," "never read a newspaper or current magazine . . . had no radio, no telephone." This changed in 1936 when he "began to understand how deeply political & economic events could affect men's lives" and "began to feel the need to participate more fully in the life of the community."

Associates. Oppenheimer & Jean Tatlock, daughter of an English prof., considered themselves engaged "at least twice." Her CP memberships "were on-again, off-again affairs." She was not the sole cause of his involvement with leftwing friends & causes. "This was the era of . . . the 'united front,' in which [Reds] joined with many non-Communist groups in support of humanitarian objectives." . . . Oppenheimer's brother, Frank, married in 1936 and told him in about 1937 that he & his wife had joined the CP. In autumn 1941 Frank "made it clear to me that he was no longer a member." . . . Oppenheimer's wife was a CP member "for a year or 2" while married to Jos. Dallet, CP official killed in Spain. "When I met her [in summer 1939] I found in her . . . a certain disappointment & contempt [that the CP was not] what she had once thought it was." . . . Oppenheimer knew some of the alleged Communists well, knew others casually and some (according to his letter) not at all.

Meetings. Oppenheimer (according to his letter) had established that he & his wife were away from home at the time a CP meeting allegedly was held at their home. For about 2 years after their 1940 marriage, the Oppenheimers "were occasionally invited to more or less obviously leftwing affairs."

Organizations. Oppenheimer joined many organizations later labeled Communistic but did not recall saying he "had probably belonged to every Communist-front organization on the West Coast"—a quotation which "is not true." He contributed to & helped various groups for Spanish relief, giving money through Addis & Folkoff because he was told that it "would go straight to the [Spanish Republican] fighting effort . . . through Communist channels."

Hiring of Reds. At Los Alamos, "past Communist connections or sympathies did not necessarily disqualify a man from employment, if we had confidence in his integrity & dependability. . ." Lomanitz, Friedman & Weinberg never were employed at Los Alamos. Oppenheimer had "no responsibility for the hiring of anyone" at the Radiation Laboratory and thought that he "had nothing to do with the employment of Friedman & Weinberg" there. But he assigned Bohm &

*The House Un-American Activities Com. cleared the Consumers' Union of subversive charges Feb. 6, 1954. [See p. 46E-F2]

1—see Vol. X, p. 149G

Chaim Richman to a problem there. He asked for Bohm's transfer to Los Alamos on "the assumption that the usual security requirements would apply." He encouraged Lomanitz to "do what other scientists were doing for their country" and, after Lomanitz was inducted into the Army, forwarded a letter asking for Lomanitz' transfer to the Manhattan Project. In 1943, when he allegedly said he knew several ex-Communists at Los Alamos, he "knew of only one"—his wife.

H-Bomb. The AEC's Gen. Advisory Com., with Oppenheimer chairman, unanimously opposed a "crash" program for development of "the Super" (H-bomb) in Oct. 1949 because, for technical, political & policy reasons, the members believed that at that time "such a program might weaken rather than strengthen" the U.S. position. As chairman, "it fell to me . . . to explain our position on several occasions." But this was before the President decided to start the program, and the committee took its position because the AEC asked its advice and it "had a duty to respond." "I never urged anyone not to work on the hydrogen bomb project. I never made or caused any distribution of the G.A.C. reports except to the commission itself." After the decision to proceed with the H-bomb, the committee did its best to aid the project.

Secrets. He "never discussed anything of my secret work or anything about the atomic bomb with Steve Nelson" nor, as far as he knew, with any other CP members.

Reaction to Charges

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson refused to comment directly Apr. 14 when asked whether Oppenheimer's services would be used again if he were cleared. Wilson observed that anyone who "made a mistake and reformed . . . ought to be reformed somewhere else than in the military services."

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), who had hinted Apr. 6 that he suspected that Communists had delayed development of the H-bomb,[1] said in Phoenix, Ariz. Apr. 13: Oppenheimer's suspension was "long overdue"; he (McCarthy) had affidavits showing that Oppenheimer had been a CP member and "recruited & hired individuals who were [or] had been Communists to handle atomic work"; McCarthy started investigating the alleged H-bomb delay last spring but deferred public hearings "because of the security measures involved."

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.) & Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.), respectively chairman & vice chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., said Apr. 13 that their committee was "fully acquainted" with the case, that its "disposition" was "within the responsibility & authority" of the AEC and that "we do not believe it necessary" for Congress to investigate.

Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, wartime head of the A-bomb project, said Apr. 13 that he had chosen Oppenheimer and considered the choice "sound" in view of the project's success. But he said "I don't know" whether Oppenheimer was trustworthy. Herbert Maass, bd.chrmn. of the Institute for Advanced Study, said Apr. 13 that Oppenheimer had told the board Feb. 15 of the charges against him and that the board decided to retain him as director since it "never had any occasion to doubt his complete loyalty & sincerity."[2]

Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. I. I. Rabi, Dr. Hans Bethe, Dr. Edward U. Condon, Dr. Julian Seymour Schwinger, Dr. Linus C. Pauling & other prominent scientists in the U.S. & abroad expressed confidence in Oppenheimer.

Ex-AEC chairmen David E. Lillienthal & Gordon Dean said Apr. 14 they had been requested by Oppenheimer's attorney, Lloyd Garrison, to testify as defense witnesses.

1—see p. 110G1 2—88F3 3—92C3 4—13C2, G2 5—109E2, 84E3 6—Vol. XIII, 385C2 7—82B2; Vol. XII, 18B 8—Vol. XIII, 166P

GENERAL

FHA Loan Frauds Charged

An investigation into 2 kinds of fraudulent profiteering through FHA-insured loans was announced by the Eisenhower Admin. Apr. 12.

The President accepted the resignation of FHA Comm. Guy T. O. Hollyday, 61, Baltimore Republican, ex-pres. of the American Mortgage Bankers Assn. Housing & Home Finance Admin. Albert M. Cole was directed to take charge of all FHA files bearing on the practices in question. (Norman P. Mason, 57, of North Chelmsford, Mass., ex-pres. of the Natl. Retail Lumber Dealers Assn., was appointed Acting FHA Commissioner by the President Apr. 13.)

Cole said the alleged abuses were:

- Builders of large rental apartment projects obtained Govt.-insured loans for far more than construction costs, then kept the excess as "windfall" profits. Cole reported 251 cases involving $75 million uncovered to date. He said Hollyday was not held to blame for these cases.
- Homeowners were overcharged, persuaded to take out excessive loans & deprived of rebates, or given shoddy work on housing & improvements & modernization. Cole said Hollyday was "aware" of these abuses but failed to act against them.

Army Charges Vs. McCarthy

The Army, in a formal statement filed with the Senate Investigations Subcom. Apr. 14, charged that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & Roy M. Cohn tried to get preferential treatment for Pvt. G. David Schine "by improper means" on 29 specific occasions. Although the document was withheld from the press, Senators who saw it said that it made McCarthy a principal disputant in the case.[2] (McCarthy's office disclosed same day that he had asked the Defense Dept. to tell how many Senators, Representatives & Govt. officials had requested special treatment for servicemen since World War II.)

(The Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago and founder & director-general of the Catholic Youth Org., denounced McCarthy Apr. 9 as a "publicity-mad" & "noisy" but "pitifully ineffective" anti-Communist whose methods were "immoral" and who trapped "headlines instead of spies." Sheil emphasized that his church took no position on political issues but "does take a position on lies, calumny . . . & calculated deceit.")

Anti-Red Measures

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told the Senate Armed Services Com. Apr. 8 that a directive which went into effect that day would rid the services of all security risks. It stated that "known Communists will not be inducted." Persons pleading the 5th Amend. would not be accepted as volunteers but could be drafted and "retained on non-sensitive assignments in the lowest enlisted pay grade." Persons found to be security risks would be discharged "under other than honorable conditions."[3]

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., making a radio-TV report Apr. 9 at Pres. Eisenhower's request on the FBI's anti-Communist activities, said the agency had obtained evidence on which 67 principal U.S. CP leaders had been convicted since 1948 of conspiracy to overthrow the Govt. He said infiltration of the party by FBI agents left the Communists uncertain "which . . . members to trust." He called for legislation to: (1) take U.S. citizenship from persons convicted of advocating forcible overthrow of the Govt.[4]; (2) let defense plants (in time of national emergency) fire workers who, in the Natl. Security Council's opinion, were likely to engage in sabotage or espionage; (3) bar worker support of unions found by the Subversive Activities Control Board to be Red-dominated and exclude their members from defense-plant jobs.[5]

The House Apr. 8 passed by 378-10 (8 D., 1 R., 1 ind. opposed) & sent the Senate a bill (HR8649) to permit use of wiretapped evidence in Federal court trials involving national security. However, it stipulated that a Federal judge must grant approval before the Attorney General could order wires to be tapped.[6]

FOREIGN

Belgian Socialist Party won 91 lower-house seats for a gain of 14 in Parliamentary elections Apr. 11. Premier Jean van Houtte resigned Apr. 12 after returns showed his Social Christian Party's strength had dropped by 16 seats to a total of 92 in the 202-member House. Liberals won 25 seats (gain of 5), Communists 3 (loss of 4).[7]

Rumania's release of Constantin Georgescu, 19, & his brother Peter, 15, to let them join their parents (naturalized U.S. citizens) was revealed Apr. 12. They arrived in Munich Apr. 11 in company of a U.S. diplomatic representative to Bucharest, were reunited next day with their father, Valeriu C. Georgescu, and reached New York Apr. 13. They had been held by the Rumanian Govt. for 7 years after their parents became anti-Communist exiles while in the U.S., where Georgescu was conducting business for Standard Oil of N.J. He refused & reported to the U.S. Govt. in May 1953 a Rumanian attache's offer in Washington to obtain his sons' release if the father would turn spy against the U.S. The State Dept. said Apr. 12 that Rumania released the youths after Pres. Eisenhower sent the Govt. in Bucharest a letter in their behalf.)[8]

LATIN AMERICA

British Guiana ex-Prime Min. Cheddi Jagan received a 6-month jail sentence in Georgetown Apr. 12 for violation of an order restricting him to the city. He & 5 leftist associates were given $65 fines or 2-mo. jail terms Apr. 13 for having held an illegal procession.[1]

Bolivian Govt. compensation for seizure of tin mines from Patino Mines & Enterprises Consolidated, Ltd. in Oct. 1952 had totaled only $8,797, the company said in its annual report in New York Apr. 12. Bolivian Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro, speaking at ceremonies in La Paz on the 2d anniversary of his regime Apr. 9, said his Natl. Revolutionary Movement had raised national living standards and brought about distribution of land to 2,500,000 peasants.[2]

Guatemalan Archb. Mariano Rossell Arellano, in a pastorial letter Apr. 10, called on Roman Catholics to rise against communism as an enemy of God & country "shielding itself under the cloak of social benefits."[3]

Nicaraguan officials reported Apr. 9 that Pablo Leal, leader of the attempt to assassinate Pres. Anastasio Somoza Apr. 3, had been killed during a roundup of his gang by Natl. Guardsmen near the Costa Rican border.[4]

ECONOMICS

Report U.S. Slump Checked

Chief economist Martin R. Gainsbrugh of the Natl. Industrial Conf. Board said in Boston Apr. 12 that the decline in business operations since mid-1953 had "begun to taper off" during March. But he reported no evidence of "firmness at a new plateau, much less a new advance."

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell reported Apr. 9 that applications for unemployment compensation had declined by 43,000 the last week of March as against the previous week. (Total for week ended Mar. 27: 2,133,000 as against 976,000 same week of 1953.)[5]

A United Steelworkers (CIO) delegation led by USW Pres. David McDonald visited Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 8 to ask that the Govt. take these minimum anti-recession measures: launch a $5 billion public works program, increase homebuilding & slum clearance by $5 billion, raise Social Security unemployment & pension benefits by $3 billion; reduce income taxes by $4 billion through adoption of an $800 personal exemption.[6]

(The USW reported Apr. 6 that 189,334 of its members in the U.S. & 7,700 in Canada were idle and 257,026 more in the U.S. were working short weeks. The Amer. Iron & Steel Inst. reported Apr. 12 that 7,290,000 tons of steel ingots & castings were produced during March—28% less than in Mar. 1953, 69% of the rate of annual capacity.)

Industrial & combined averages on the N.Y. Stock Exchange reached high points since 1930 Apr. 8 with metals (particularly those of molybdenum & uranium interests) in the lead. A further rise Apr. 14 was credited to the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank's cutting its rediscount rate to 1½% from 1¾% that day.

Other Govt. economic reports: U.S. expenditures for new construction during first-quarter 1954 totaled a record $7.3 billion (Labor & Commerce Dept. report Apr. 6).[7] March purchases of series E & H Govt. savings bonds by individuals totaled $474 million (most of any month since 1945) and purchases exceeded redemptions for the 3d straight month, the Treasury reported Apr. 12. Total owned by individuals at the end of March: $37,175,000,000.[8]

Other Statistics

A report that 62% of earnings from $16 billion invested abroad by Americans was being re-invested in foreign countries was given the UN Economic & Social Council in New York Apr. 9 by U.S. delegate Preston Hotchkis. . . . U.S. gasoline consumption last year totaled a record 49.5 billion gallons, the Amer. Petroleum Inst. reported Apr. 12.[9] . . . The Fed. Power Comm. reported Apr. 8 it had granted rate increases on natural gas totaling $81,990,100 a year the past 9 months (on 26 applications for raises totaling $115,648,600). . . . World merchant shipping tonnage reached a record 93,351,800 tons in 1953, Lloyd's Register of Shipping reported in London Apr. 13. Largest by nations: U.S. 27,236,876 tons (29.18% of world tonnage), British Commonwealth 24,356,306 (23.95%), Norway 6,262,700. Russia ranked 10th in the world with 2,292,330 tons (2.46%).

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Production pools by small manufacturers, set up under the 1950 Defense Production Act to bid for big defense contracts, failed to prove effective, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell reported to Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 8. He said 26 pools obtained 206 contracts worth $5,421,000 and 16 obtained no contracts. He blamed both the Armed Services for reluctance to deal with the pools and inter-company friction within the pools.[10]

Alaskan salmon industry representatives, including unions, signed an agreement with the FTC Apr. 13 to avoid alleged restraint-of-trade & price-fixing practices charged by the FTC. . . . **Lustron Corp.'s** trustees were ordered by a federal referee in bankruptcy in Chicago Apr. 12 to pay the RFC $2 million on a $32,120,000 claim for unpaid loans. Other creditors with claims totaling $342,000 were awarded 25% payment.[11] . . . **John D. Rockefeller Jr.** donated $1 million to the state of California Apr. 9 to help it buy the Calaveras South Grove redwoods in Tuolumne County for $2,800,000 from the Pickering Lumber Co. The giant trees had been marked for cutting. . . . **N.Y. Mortgage exchange,** first in the U.S. for auction trading in mortgages, was opened Apr. 6. . . . **Dorothy Shaver,** pres. of Lord & Taylor (NYC) received the Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews gold brotherhood award in New York Apr. 13 for "service in the field of human relations." She warned in her acceptance speech against "a spreading passion for conformity" in U.S. business which, she said, had led to "a growing unwillingness . . . to question company dogma."

LABOR STATISTICS

(Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1953
Non-farm employment	47,476,000	47,770,000	48,369,000
Manufacturing	16,027,000	16,177,000	17,013,000
Avg. weekly mfg. pay	$70.71	$70.92	$71.17
Avg. weekly mfg. hours	39.5	39.5	40.9
Govt. employment	6,725,000	6,746,000	6,625,000
Federal	2,164,000	2,173,000	2,343,000
State & local	4,561,000	4,573,000	4,282,000

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer price indexes reported by BLS)

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1953
All items	115.0	115.2	113.4
Food	112.6	113.1	111.5
Housing	118.9	118.8	116.6
Rent	127.9	127.8	121.5
Apparel	104.7	104.9	104.6
Medical care	124.1	123.7	119.3

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The Tobacco Industry Research Com. issued a pamphlet in New York Apr. 13 citing statements by 36 cancer specialists to support the contention that there was "no proof . . . that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer." . . . The Natl. Cancer Inst. estimated Apr. 10 that 711,000 Americans were afflicted with cancer (440,000 hospitalized) and the

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1953	Net Income 1952	Per Share 1953	Per Share 1952
Acme Steel Co.	r$6,649,671	$4,674,366	$3.35	$2.35
Aluminum Co. of Canada	20,909,115	19,118,852	.....	.....
Aluminum, Ltd.	19,475,087	22,372,289	2.16	2.73
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	18,445,590	15,896,360	5.85	5.04
American Metal Co., Ltd.	10,037,231	9,990,831	3.42	3.40
American Republics Corp.	5,515,160	5,240,672	3.68	3.49
American Viscose Corp.	12,254,000	21,076,000	2.74	4.88
Olin Industries, Inc.	13,195,420	10,709,643	2.55	2.01
Otis Elevator Co.	8,652,974	9,915,219	4.33	4.96
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.	5,355,934	5,082,772	1.70	1.61
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	16,261,386	16,200,820	5.32	5.30
Pacific Lighting Corp.	*13,306,519	13,217,172	2.30	2.48
Pacific West'n Oil Corp.	11,672,586	8,968,934	2.24	1.69
Packard Motor Car Co.	5,440,966	5,618,263	.37	.39
Pan. Amer. Petroleum & Transport'n	20,982,593	20,961,672	4.45	4.44
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	17,170,138	17,368,273	4.93	5.00
Parke, Davis & Co.	9,344,017	16,256,343	1.91	3.32
Sun Oil Co.	*45,153,602	43,013,063	5.85	6.01
Sunbeam Corp.	6,662,862	6,049,014	3.70	3.36
Sunray Oil Corp.	27,572,827	24,724,411	2.54	2.30
Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.	*6,018,029	5,834,813	5.89	5.71
Sylvania Electric Products	9,536,181	6,960,625	3.10	3.04
Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co.	36,951,568	31,082,246	2.89	2.43
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	10,856,402	10,596,534	4.48	4.38
Time, Inc.	8,144,414	7,750,475	4.18	3.97

*Preliminary rRevised

1—see p. 114B2 2—see Vol. XIII, pp. 430D2, 259F3, 199P 3—see p. 6C1 4—p. 114B2 5—pp. 115D1, 101F1 6—pp. 109G3-110E1 7—p. 70F3 8—Vol. XIII, p. 351B2 9—p. 86F3 10—p. 36D2 11—see Vol. XII, p. 32N

disease cost the U.S. $12 billion a year in goods & services. . . . Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor), Mich. was withdrawn Apr. 9 as one of 12 Michigan counties were the Salk polio vaccine was to be mass-tested this year. Officials said many parents were apprehensive due to Walter Winchell's broadcast Apr. 4 reporting some doubt as to the safety of the vaccine.[1] Alexandria, Va. also announced Apr. 9 it would postpone tests of the vaccine until fall to avoid public alarm if a seasonal summer increase in polio followed vaccinations.

The Eisenhower plan for federal reinsurance of health plans was opposed Apr. 5 by Dr. David B. Allman of Atlantic City, N.J., chairman of the American Medical Assn.'s Legislative Com. He told the House Interstate & Forgn. Commerce Com. in Washington that the AMA would fight any health insurance plan involving the Govt. in the belief that it might be an "opening wedge" for socialized medicine.[2] . . . The Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, main U.S. Public Health Service center for research in public health engineering, was dedicated in Cincinnati Apr. 8 by Health-Educatn.-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby.

Atomic Energy. Duquesne Light Co. of Pittsburgh announced Apr. 13 it would build its atomic-electric power plant (first such full-scale plant in the U.S.) on a 400-acre site in Shippingport Borough on the south bank of the Ohio River, 25 mi. northwest of Pittsburgh.[3] . . . Dr. Karl T. Compton, MIT corporation chairman, was elected chairman in Hartford, Conn. Apr. 8 of a 12-member New England Regional Atomic Energy Com. to study opportunities for peacetime use of atomic energy in New England. . . . Alfonso Tammaro, manager since 1947 of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.'s Chicago Operations Office, was appointed Apr. 7 as AEC Asst. Gen. Mgr. for Research & Industrial Development. . . . The AEC's Argonne Natl. Laboratory in Chicago announced Apr. 10 it had developed a portable (10 lb.) X-ray machine using 1/5 gram of radioactive thulium instead of electricity.

Radio & TV. NBC announced Apr. 13 that the NBC Symphony Orchestra would be disbanded and replaced on the radio network in October by the Boston Symphony under Charles Munch's direction.[4] . . . New Jersey Dept. of Education announced Apr. 13 it would abandon plans for an experimental educational TV station. Gov. Robert B. Meyner & state legislators had refused to appropriate funds for it, the Governor opposing it as too costly & inferior to "live" instruction.[5] . . . *Radio Daily* reported Apr. 7 that 289 stations in 184 U.S. cities now had access to network TV via the AT&T system.[6]

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Cannes (France) Intl. Film Festival's principal award was given Apr. 10 to the Japanese film *The Gate of Hell. From Here to Eternity* (U.S.) was given "special recognition" & barred from competition because of the many awards it had received prior to the Cannes judging.[7]

CHURCHES

Racial segregation in the 80 parochial schools of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of San Antonio, Tex. was forbidden Apr. 9 by Archb. Robert E. Lucey. . . . **Conversions** of U.S. Roman Catholics to Protestantism the past 25 years totaled 1,434,000 as against 2,370,000 Protestants converted to Catholicism, Rev. Paul Bussard, editor of *Catholic Digest*, said in New York Apr. 5 (on the basis of a survey made in mid-1952 by Ben Gaffin & Associates of Chicago). Rev. Bussard challenged the *Christian Herald's* recent poll indicating that 4,144,366 Catholics had turned Protestant the past 10 years.[8]

Mormon Church (Latter-Day Saints) reported in Salt Lake City Apr. 5 it gained 57,309 members in 1953 (to a total of 1,246,362) and spent $57,320,757 for all purposes. . . . **Friends (Quaker) World Com.,** in a statement issued Apr. 10 in Philadelphia, held that individual civil rights in the U.S. were infringed or threatened by some Congressional investigations, federal loyalty programs, passport & visa restrictions, FBI investigations of "beliefs & associations" and proposed legislation to permit wiretapping.[9]

OBITUARIES

Genz Arnold, 73, singer & poetry reader, one of first network radio stars; Apr. 12 in Kissimmee, Fla.

Clyde E. Beardslee, 66, retired Borden vice pres., leader in developing dried milk industry, WPB dairy section chief 1941-43; Apr. 8 in Delray Beach, Fla.

Edgar G. Brown, 56, Natl. Negro Council founder-director, Negro Republican leader; Apr. 9 in Chicago of heart attack.

Dr. Philip Greeley Clapp, 66, composer, university music director; Apr. 9 in Iowa City, Ia.

Loring P. Crosman, 62, inventor of electronic computers for Remington; Apr. 11, Norwalk, Conn.

Sen. Dwight Palmer Griswold, 60, Republican Gov. of Nebraska 1940-46, head of U.S. aid mission to Greece 1947-48, U.S. Senator since Jan. 1953; Apr. 12 in Washington of heart attack.[10]

Saburo Kurusu, 68, Japanese career diplomat, special peace Amb. to U.S. at time of Pearl Harbor attack (1941); Apr. 7 in Tokyo of cerebral hemorrhage.[11]

Dr. Auguste Lumière, 92, physicist, biologist, chemist & physician, co-inventor with brother Louis of movie camera & projector in 1895; Apr. 10 in Lyon, France.

Angus Lewis Macdonald, 64, Premier (Lib.) of Nova Scotia during 1933-40 & since 1945, Canadian Navy Min. during World War II; Apr. 13 in Halifax.

Oscar Mathisen, 65, world speed skating champion 1908-13; Apr. 12 in Oslo (apparently suicide after he had killed his mentally ill wife).

Annina Sara Nicoletta Maria Rombo Morosini, 92, Venetian beauty & European society leader at turn of century; Apr. 10 in Venice.

Harry Orchard (Albert E. Horsley), 88, confessed killer of Ida. Gov. Frank Steuneberg in 1905 & 2 dozen other "enemies" of Western Fed. of Miners in same era; Apr. 13 in Ida. Penitentiary (Boise) after life term lasting 46 yrs.

Carl Maynard Owen, 74, law partner of late Wendell L. Willkie; Apr. 12 in Delray Beach, Fla.

Sir Thomas Wentworth Russell (Russell Pasha), 74, who fought Mid-Eastern drug smugglers as head of Egyptian Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau 1921-46; Apr. 10 in London.

Fritzi Scheff, 74, former opera & operetta star, cafe entertainer in recent years: Apr. 8 in New York.

Paul L. Specht, 59, early-day jazz orchestra leader whose band was said to have been first to play over radio (WWJ, Detroit, 1920); Apr. 11, N.Y.

Joseph Patrick Tumulty, 74, lawyer, secy. & adviser to Pres. Woodrow Wilson 1911-21; Apr. 8, Olney, Md.

NEW BOOKS

The Bad Seed. By William March. 8-yr.-old girl is revealed to have inherited bent for murder. Apr. 8. (Rinehart, 247 pp., $3)*

Driven. By Richard Gehman. Banker robs his own bank. Apr. 7. (McKay, 307 pp., $3.50)*

Isn't One Wife Enough? The Story of Mormon Polygamy. By Kimball Young. Study of Mormon marriage customs & effects; by grandson of Brigham Young. Apr. 8. (Holt, 476 pp., $6)†

Margaret: The Story of a Modern Princess. By Marion Crawford. Personality portrait of Princess Margaret Rose of Britain. Apr. 7. (Prentice-Hall, 190 pp., $2.95)†

The Song of Ruth: A Love Story from the Old Testament. By Frank G. Slaughter. Biblical romance. Apr. 8. (Doubleday, 312 pp., $3.75)*

The Taft Story. By William S. White. Biog. of late Sen. Robert A. Taft by N.Y. Times newsman. Apr. 12. (Harper, 288 pp., $3.50)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Awards

N.Y. Drama Critics Circle Awards (voted Apr. 13) for 1953-54: Best American play—"Teahouse of the August Moon" by John Patrick. Best foreign play—"Ondine" by Jean Giradoux (French). Best Musical—"Golden Apple" by John Latouche & Jerome Moross.

Opened

Anniversary Waltz. Comedy by Jerome Chodorov & Jos. Fields about children's reaction to revelation that parents had premarital relations. Staged by Moss Hart. Presented by Jos. M. Hyman & Bernard Hart. With Kitty Carlisle, Macdonald Carey, Howard Smith, Phyllis Povah, Jean Carson, Warren Berlinger, Mary Lee Dearring. Apr. 7 at Broadhurst. (3-1-3)§

By the Beautiful Sea. Shirley Booth in musical set in Coney Island in 1900. Book by Herbert & Dorothy Fields. Music by Arthur Schwartz. Lyrics by Miss Fields. Directed by Marshall Jamison. Choreography by Helen Tamaris. Presented by Robt. Fryer & Lawrence Carr in assn. with Simon P. Herman. With Wilbur Evans, Mae Barnes, Robert Jennings. Apr. 8 at Majestic. (0-4-3)§

The Magic and the Loss. Play by Julius Funt about boy's unhappiness over parents' divorce & mother's new romance. Staged by Michael Gordon. Presented by Alexander H. Cohen & Ralph Alswang. With Uta Hagen, Robert Preston, Lee Bowman, Edith Meiser, Charles Taylor, Danny Dennis. Apr. 9 at Booth. (1-6-0)§

Closed

Picnic Apr. 10 after 485 performances.

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [see p. 6B3]. 1—see p. 114D3, which should read: "Medical notes: A report on radio & TV Apr. 4 by Walter Winchell that" etc. 2—p. 21F1 3—87A1 4—114B3 5—Vol. XIII, 55E 6—63D2 7—115D2 8—103E2 9—XIII, 395F3 10—XIII, 59N 11—XII, 79A

SPORTS

Baseball Season Opens

The major league baseball season opened Apr. 13 with the AL N.Y. Yankees & NL Brooklyn Dodgers favored to retain their league titles. Pres. Eisenhower threw out the first ball in Washington and saw the Senators defeat the Yankees, 5-3 (10 inn.).[1]

Other Baseball News

Enos (Country) Slaughter, to be 38 Apr. 27, a St. Louis Cardinal outfielder for 13 years, was waived out of the NL and traded to the Yankees Apr. 11. St. Louis received pitcher Mel Wright, 26, & 3 minor league players.[2] . . . N.Y. Giants pitcher Dave Koslo, 34, was sold to the AL Baltimore Orioles Apr. 8. . . . Ex-Detroit star Hal Newhouser, 32, signed Apr. 11 to pitch for the AL Cleveland Indians.[3] . . . Joe Page, 36, ex-Yankee relief pitcher, signed Apr. 12 with the NL Pittsburgh Pirates.[4]

Player-representatives of the 16 major league teams Apr. 11 approved, with minor changes, a player pension plan proposed by club owners.[5] . . . Negroes played with whites in Memphis for the first time on record Apr. 8 when the AL Chicago White Sox used outfielders Minnie Minoso & Bob Boyd in an exhibition game against the NL St. Louis Cardinals. . . . Unauthorized "re-creation" of major league games was banned Apr. 5 by the U.S. District Court of Northern California. Federal Judge Louis E. Goldman entered a $5,000 judgment against San Francisco radio station KYA for "re-creating" 1952 & 1953 NL Chicago Cubs games.[6]

Winners

Golf. Sam Snead, 41, of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. won his 3d Masters tourney title Apr. 12 in Augusta, Ga. He defeated defending titlist Ben Hogan, 41, of Palm Springs, Calif., 70-71, in an 18-hole playoff. They had tied for first place Apr. 11 with 289 for 72 holes. Amateur Billy Joe Patton, 31, of Morganton, N.C. was 3d with 290. Snead won $5,000, Hogan $3,175.[7]

Marlene Bauer, 20, of Sarasota, Fla. won the Colonial PGA tourney in New Orleans Apr. 11, for $1,200.

Basketball. Minneapolis won its 3d straight NBA championship, defeating Syracuse 4 games to 3 in the playoff ending Apr. 12 in Minneapolis. Division (semi-final) winners Mar. 29: *Western*—Minneapolis over Rochester; *Eastern*—Syracuse over Boston.[8]

Others. Wisconsin won the NCAA boxing title Apr. 10 in State College, Pa. Heavyweight winner: Mike McMurtry of Idaho State. . . . U.S. badminton championships in Niagara Falls, N.Y. Apr. 11: singles—Eddy Choong of Penang, Malaya (men's) & Judy Devlin of Baltimore (women's); doubles winners—Ong Poh Lim of Singapore & Ooi Teik Hock of Penang (men's), Judy & Sue Devlin (women's).

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Clarence (Bevo) Francis, 20, Rio Grande (O.) College basketball star, was expelled by the college Apr. 12 because of excessive absences. Francis, holder of the NCAA small college single season scoring record (1,255 points this season for an average of 50+ points a game), had said Apr. 5 he might have to leave school for financial reasons.)[9] . . . **Willie Pep,** 31, of Hartford, Conn., ex-world featherweight boxing champion, was permanently barred from fighting in New York State by the State Athletic Comm. Apr. 9 for medical reasons.) . . . **Masaru Furukawa** of Nippon Univ. (Tokyo) set a world record of 2 min. 35.4 sec. for the 200-meter breast-stroke Apr. 10 in Tokyo.

MISCELLANEOUS

New Crash Grounds Comets

21 persons were killed Apr. 8 when a British Overseas Airways Corp. Comet jet airliner crashed into the Mediterranean near Capri en route from Rome to Cairo. British aviation authorities again grounded the Comets (restored to service Mar. 23 after investigation of a crash off Elba in January) pending further investigation of their airworthiness.[10]

Other Accidents

35 persons aboard a Trans-Canada Air Lines plane were killed Apr. 8 when a RCAF training plane rammed it in mid-air over Moose Jaw, Sask. The student pilot & a woman occupant of a house into which the airliner crashed also died. . . . 14 persons were killed Apr. 13 in the crash of a Chilean AF DC-3 near Santiago. . . . Exiled Prince Nicholas of Yugoslavia, 26, cousin of Ex-King Peter, was killed Apr. 12 when his car crashed into a ditch in Datchet, Eng.

Rains Aid Southwest

Heavy rains Apr. 9-12 relieved the drought in many localities in New Mexico, west & south Texas and Louisiana. Some flood damage resulted in the New Mexico-Texas border area.

Blame Farmers for 'Dust Bowl'

Cultivation of marginal land not suited to growing crops was blamed Apr. 12 by E. A. Norton, Soil Conservation Chief, for much recent wind erosion in Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Texas & Oklahoma. He reported to Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson after an inspection of the dust-storm area: Crop insurance, loans & bad conservation practices had encouraged the plowing up of such marginal lands; 75%-90% of 3.5 million acres put under cultivation since 1942 was not suitable; about 8 million acres in the dust area "should be considered for retirement" to grass or other cover.[11]

Crime News

Joe Adonis (Joseph Doto), 51, was given an 8- to 24-mo. prison sentence by Fed. Judge Walter M. Bastian in Washington Apr. 9 for perjury before the Senate (Kefauver) Crime Investigating Com. in 1950. Adonis was found guilty Mar. 25 of having testified falsely that he was a native American. The Govt. charged that he was born in Italy.[12]

William C. DeKoning Sr., 56, ex-AFL building trades union leader on Long Island, received a 12- to 18-mo. state prison sentence in Mineola, N.Y. Apr. 9 for extortion & grand larceny. He had pleaded guilty to 3 of 114 counts in an indictment charging him with taking $860,000 from Roosevelt Raceway employes & Long Island building contractors. William C. DeKoning Jr., 36, received a suspended one-yr. sentence for coercion.[13]

Anthony (Andy) Pape, 40, awaiting trial as alleged leader of a $10 million-a-yr. narcotics syndicate, was wounded and his brother James, 36, a postoffice employe not involved in the narcotics case, was killed in Chicago Apr. 10 by gunmen who apparently waylaid them. . . . Billy Leigh, 23, law student & star amateur golfer, was shot to death in Lakeland, Fla. Apr. 7 by Dr. Dodge D. Mentzer, 39, who accused Leigh of stealing the affections of his wife Elizabeth, 38. Mentzer was charged with 2d degree murder. . . . Harold Weinberg, 25, confessed killer of poet Maxwell Bodenheim & his wife, was committed to an institution for the criminal insane in New York Apr. 7.

E. Merl Young's conviction for perjury before a Senate inquiry into his relations with the Lustron Corp. as an RFC official was upheld by the Fed. Court of Appeals in Washington Apr. 8. The conviction of his brother, Herschel, on similar charges was reversed.[14] . . . Chris & Paul Ziegenhardt, elderly brothers who had barricaded themselves on their farm near Lapeer, Mich. for 3 years in defiance of an eviction order, were captured while asleep Apr. 8 by a sheriff's party & state police. They had resisted sale of their land to meet an assessment for bankruptcy of an insurance association 20 years ago.

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Suzan Ball, 20, film actress whose right leg was amputated Jan. 12 because of cancer of the knee, was married to actor Dick Long, 26, in Santa Barbara, Calif. Apr. 11. She had learned to walk with an artificial leg, planned to resume her film career.[15] . . . **Adlai E. Stevenson,** 54, underwent an operation in Chicago Apr. 12 for removal of a kidney stone. . . . **Theodore G. Bilbo's** statue, a life-size bronze likeness by sculptor Fritz Behn commissioned by the Mississippi Legislature, was unveiled in the state Capitol Bldg. in Jackson Apr. 12.[16]

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